MANY ODD ANIMALS. A Land Filled With Creatures of

Strange Form.

BEASTS THAT ROAM AT NIGHT. Marsupials and Other Inhabitants

THE GIGANTIO KANGAROOS.

of Australian Forests.



land approaching in size the continent of Europe, where there is only one river navigable for any conwhere the streams dry up at one season of the year and at another rise to the height of 80 feet above their banks; where the temperature sometimes falls as much as 40 de-

rees in a day; where the trees are generso branches for half that height, where are to be found black swans and white eagles.
Buch is Australia. But more remarkable
than any of these features of the country
are its animals. There are no spes, baboons or monkeys no superious.



marsuplum or pouch in their abdomen for earrying their immature young. The American opossum is the only existing marsupial known outside of Australia, Tasmania and New Guinea, excepting one genus found in the Malay peniusula. The kangaroos, of which there are many different species, such as the wallables, rock kangaroos, rat kangaroos, etc., are the most numerous of the marsupial family. The kangaroos are all herbiverous, eating grass and various kinds of herbage, some of the smaller species feeding also on roots. They are naturally of a timid disposition, but the larger ones when attacked at close quarters will defend themselves very vigorously.



but generally becomes tired, es-the "old man" kangaroo, as the nales are called. If brought to bay back up against a tree and fight the Sometimes they take refuge in a pool of water, when if a dog comes near them they will grasp it and hold it under the

they will grasp it and hold it under the water until drowned.

In a sitting position some of the older kangaroos are often six or seven feet in height and some have been shot measuring as much as eight feet.

When a female kangaroo with a good sized young one in its pouch is attacked it will throw the young one out so as to escape easier. The young lies quite still,



while the mother hops away in a zigzag direction, doubtless to draw the attention of the pursuers from her offspring. The large kangaroo bears a young one no bigger than the finger of a human baby, about an inch long. The mother puts this feeble thing in the pouch in her abdomen, where it stays and is sustained by the parent. After passing a certain stage of development the young ones make excursions from the pouch, which continues to enlarge with the gowth of the infant. As it grows larger the young one remains out longer, until sufficiently matured to entirely care for itself. The kangaroo and potoroos, or kangaroo rat, have largely increased in recent years, and like the rabbits have become a pest, destroying the pastures and vegetation. In Queensland the government pays a premium for each animal of these species that is killed. Two of the most remarkable creatures to be found in the mother hops away in a zigzas



world are indigenous to Australia and Tasmania. These are the duck-billed platypus and the spiny ant eater. The platypus has horny jaws, closely resembling the bill of a duck. It is usually from 20 to 22 inches in length, including the tail; has a broad, fat body covered with close brown hair and small brown eyes. It has no teeth, strictly speaking, but their purpose is served by horny protruberances, two on each side of the jaw. In its cheeks it has pouches used as receptacles for food. Its legs are short, with web toes on the forefeet and claws on the hind ones. As is indicated oy its web-feet, the platypus is an aquatic animal.



When asleep the platypus rolls itself in a ball. It is a very wary and timid creature, rarely coming from its burrow in the day time. This strange animal is known to zoologists as the ornithnohynchus paradoxus. It is found only in Australia and Tasmania. In the Australian colonies it is called water mole. The first descriptions of this peculiar animal were disbelieved, and even when a stuffed specimen was taken to England it was thought to have been manufactured. The platypus is sometimes called mullingong.

The spiny ant eater, or porcupine ant eater, as it is frequently called, resembles the porcupine in size and appearance, has similar quills and is able to roll itself in a ball. Like the duck bill, it is a crepuscular How Admiral Jouett Took a Prize



Tarsipes Honey-Eater.

or nocturnal animal, getting its sleep in the day time and going forth in the twilight to search for food. It has short and strong legs, broad feet, provided with claws with which it can quickly burrow its way into the ground. As its name implies, it feeds on ants and insects, and like other ant eaters has a long, siender tongue, covered with a sticky substance, doubtless to aid in catching ants. It has no teeth. It is a very strong animal for its size, and when attacked rolls itself in a ball, its erect spines making it hard to take hold of, or burrows into the ground. Its flesh is quite fat, and is regarded as a great delicacy by the blacks. The natives hunt it sometimes with the aid of tamed dingoes. One of its most remarkable peculiarities is that it, like the duck bill, lays eggs and hatches its young. Its eggs are smaller than those of a hen, and when hatched the ant eater nurses its young with milk (as does the duck bill) like other animals whill laying than any of these features of the country are its animals. There are no spes, bacons or monkeys, no ruminant or cudhewing animals, and no beasts of prey, such as the live tiger, leopard, etc. Two-thirds of the mammals of Australia are barsupials, so called from their having a start of the mammals of Australia are gray squirrel, distinguished by its large number of teeth, fifty-two or fifty-four, and its unusual appearance. It lies on the ground, especially where it is sandy. It is of a reddish color, with broad white stripes across its back.

across its back.

A curious creature is 'he tarsipes rostratus of western Australia. It is about the size of a mouse and looks like one; has a long tail, which it uses in climbing the trees and brushes wherein it lives. Its most notable peculiarity is that it feeds on honey, which it draws from the blossoms by means of its long slender tongue.

The Australian koala, or so-called bear is an odd animal to be known by the name of bear. It is by no means similar to the bears af other lands and is not really a member of the bear family. It is about two feet in length and is a most invocent creature, sleeping during the 'ay and com-



Konla, or Native Bear.





rows, coming forth at nightfall to feed on roots, grass and other vegetable growths. They have large teeth, but are gentle unless strongly provoked, when they will bite. The wombat is about three feet in length, and has only a rudimentary tail. It belongs to the rodent family. Besides the animals above described there is the yopolo, a small animal which makes its nest at the foot of trees; the boongary, or tree kangaroo a marginal that goes



How Admiral Jouett Took a Prize

by Strategy.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.



HREE HUNDRED thousand dollars in undistributed prize money still remains the treasury, awaiting claims by sailors to whom it belongs. Uncle Sam merely holds this sum as the left over balance of a trust fund. Unhappily, those to whom it is owing are mostly dead and will never ask for their shares. Their

bones have been scattered by shipwrecks all over the world. Though the names of all of them are written in the government's books, with the amount in dollars and cents due to each, it is only occasionally nowadays that applications are made for awards of cash from this deposit of treasure. Eventually nearly all of it will be turned over by Congress to some other purpose for lack of claimants.

This money represents a part of the great sum derived from the sale of captured vessels during the rebellion. Nearly all of these craft were blockade runners and of the latter nine-tenths were owned in Great Britain. Some of the finest steamers ever built were used by Englishmen for running the Union blockade during the war. British naval officers got leaves of absence, during which they commanded blockade runners. Blockade running is a very peculiar business. There is no penalty for it under international law, except the confiscation of the ship and her cargo. The people on board of her are treated in all other respects as if they were transacting a legitimate mercantile business. At the earliest opportunity they are let go in peace.

tors, and also what ships are entitled to shares. All vessels which assist to any extent in making the capture have a right to an equal share with the ship which actually takes the prize, even though they may have been merely lying at anchor in such a position as to prevent escape. Thus half a dozen vessels may divide a single prize. An odd incident of the rebellion was the capture and recapture of the Emilie St. Pierre, belonging to the firm of Trenholm & Co. of Charleston. She was taken by a United States vessel. Owing to carelessness on the part of the prize master she was retaken by her orignal crew and carried to Liverpool.

Blockade Running.

During the Crimean war United States

vessels carried supplies to Russia by way

of the Arctic ocean and the White sea. The

British put a stop to this business by making captures. To establish the blockade they were obliged to patrol the waters with battle ships. The great Napoleon made a "paper blockade," as it was called but such a blockade is not now considered in international law. He issued announcements declaring certain ports blockaded, but since his time no nation has recognized such a declaration. Blockade running is fair for anybody, so long as he escapes capture. That is the only penalty. Vessels engaged in such enterprises do not go armed. A dark night and a good pair of heels are the conditions they require. If one blockade runner out of three gets through it pays. Not long ago an attorney himself had commanded when the attorney himself had commanded when she was taken. The lawyer was then a British subject, and the sailor was one of the crew of the ship which took him.

A good many odd things come under the notice of the prize money division of the treasury. On one occasion a man applied for cash due his brother who had just died. The fourth auditor learned that the defourch at the time of his death had on his body a pension certificate. This led to an examination of the pension rolls, from which it was discovered that the belance of pension due the deceased had been paid to his widow. From this it appeared that the widow was entitled to the prize morey also, her claim coming in law before that of the brother. Then the brother disclosed the fact that the putative widow had been merely the mistress of the dead man. She retailed by stating that even so the brother was not the heir, because his ments declaring certain ports blockaded, but since his time no nation has recogniz-ed such a declaration. Blockade running all was taken. The lawyer was then a link was fully was one of the Union blockade during a beautiful and the property of the p

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heavy governments. It is the street the first power at same in most a treet the first power at same in most a treet the first power at same in most a treet the first power at same in most a treet that the first power at th



aging the great show. It is covered by a great gold dome and a mortgage. The dome is very big and costly. The mortgage, by which I mean the indebtedness of the fair, is also big and

it represents millions. The dome covers nearly half an acre and it shines out under

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Chicago and the Fair.

peddle out things from the different countries materially affects their business. Many of them have so decidedly objected that we have changed the rule and allowed them to sell things in the various luildings. We expect them to pay a percentage to the fair. They are not doing, however, the business they expected to do. This is largely from the fact that the richer class of our people are not bere The crowd you see on the grounds today is not made up of men who buy thousand dollar vases, fine carriages, or order beautiful china and pictures. If the times let up we will have some of these people in September, but not now. As to keeping the fair open after November, it would be an impossibility from the fact that the exhibitors would not stay, if it were not so from the buildings." from the buildings."

How the Officers Have Lost Money.

"Who are making money out of the fair?" I asked.

"The Chicago merchants, a few of the hotels, the railroads and some of the concessionaires," was the reply. "As to any one connected with the fair making money, I do not know of a cent that has been gotten by the officers. As for me, as large as my salary is I have spent more than it right along in the duties I have had to perform in keeping up with the position. I think the same is true of the other officials." Major Handy on the Situation.

After leaving Director General Davis I talked for some time with Major M. P. Handy, who had charge of the bureau of publicity and promotion, and who has been as theatrical people would say the advance agent of the fair. One question I asked him

agent of the fair. One question I asked him was in regard to the large free list. There is, you know, a turnstile for passes, connected with every gate at which paid tickets are taken and the number of passes given out amount to about 30,000 daily. Said Major Handy:

"Thirty thousand is not a large number of free admissions for a fair like this. It is generally supposed that these are all given to the press. The truth is most of the passes belong to the employes of the fair. There are 60,000 exhibitors here. Each has the right to a ticket for himself and his attendant. Then think of the army of men connected with the concessions, of the cleaners and sweepers, and of the people who ant. Then think of the army of men connected with the concessions, of the cleaners and sweepers, and of the people who have to come in to the fair to bring food and other things, and you will see that this number is very small. It is true that a number of newspaper passes have been given out, but the newspapers nave made the fair, and it seems to me that the pushing of the fair with the newspapers ought to be kept up today as strongly as ever. I think this fair ought to be run as a great show, and that is the only way to make it pay."

"Is it going to pay?" I asked.
"We will pay our debts," was Maj. Handy's reply. "Had the times not been so hard we would have given a big dividend to our stockholders." The Last Big Fair.

"When will the next world's fair come?" "There will never be another big world's fair," replied Maj. Handy. "This has capped the climax. Chicago has set the pace too rapid for any other city or any other nation to compete with it. Think of it. The fair has cost \$20,000,000. The thought of such an attempt would send the cold chills down the back of any nation in Europe. New York could never have done what Chicago has done, and I doubt whether Chicago will ever do as much again."

A Boom for Chicago. Maj. Handy comes from Philadelphia. "Confound that pop, but it is always dig-When I knew him some years ago I was ging into me!" growled the drummer, as associated with him in the New York World









especially from cholera infantum, is due to the

Improper food is the cause of nine-tenths of all

letter with profit. It is from Mrs. C. M. Childs of | contagion that merits all the praise that has been manufacturers of lactated food in Burlington, VI.: The nutritions parts of barley, wheat and oats

physician advised me to use sterilized milk. I did demand of the rapidly growing child.

"She continued to grow thin and became very summer through the sickly hot days. It should be much emaclated. At the end of six months she in the hands of every parent. As one of the greatpounds. The doctor thought it doubtful if she "It is worse than thoughtless for mothers who survived. Without consulting him further I re- think and read to neglect lactated food, when so sorted to the use of lactated food, as I had done many mothers eagerly tell of their own accord before with the others, procuring it from H. H. how it has saved their bables' lives and made them "In one week the improvement was very per- Lactated food can be had of any druggist. It is

ceptible. At the end of two months the doctor, always pure, "keeps" perfectly and is not affected neighbors and friends were amazed at the great | by age or temperature.

DON'T CARRY A PISTOL.

From the Detroit Free Press.

deep, but it gashes. You can't even look at it without a creepy feeling. For instance, I was on a wharf at Mobile a year or two ago. There were a tough lot of fellows loading a vessel. I accidentally jostled one of them, and we had some words. Two minutes later ten men rushed at me with clubs and cotton hooks. I don't believe they would have minded a gun in the slightest, but the minute I pulled a knife and put my back to a pile of cotton bales they subsided. The sight of the steel did the business."

"Did you ever try it on a bad man?" was asked.

"Well, a fairly bad man. It was a chap called 'Klckapoo Jim,' named after the town."

"My reply was: 'Lactated food.' "He remarked: 'It is evidently the right food,' although he had at times recommended another,

ideal infant food, and it will never be surpassed. In the picture, I attribute her healthy appearance ourse must be had to other food, or when the time | Mothers who have used lactated food agree th comes for weaning the child, lactated food should it best supplies the materials for baby's rapid

saved the lives of hundreds of bables. There is | Lactated food is prepared with a regard for no mother in the land but can read the following purity, cleanness and freedom from possibility of

"This is a photograph of my three little ones, are so prepared as to be easily assimilated; to these

"Lactated food was recommended to me by Dr. the basis of mother's milk. These constituents are George Gillispie of Conowingo, Md., six years ago, thoroughly cooked at high steam heat and make a when the eldest was a baby. My present baby was predigested, palatable, nutritious food, a perfect born May 10, 1892. At the end of six weeks my substitute for mother's milk, fit for meeting every

strong, healthy, plump and full of life."

dred of your hitting him. I don't say the knife would come in any better, unless you got out of bed and tackled him. In a hand to hand struggle the man with a knife has to hand struggle the man with a knife has a hundred advantages. The other man, supposing you are armed with a gun, aims to wrest it away. He may be stronger. If it is fired you may get the bullet. He may seize it so that the hammer can't be raised. Victory will be with the stronger man. With a knife it is different; you have a grip on the handle. If he seizes the blade he suffers for it. If he seizes your wrist he is more apt to get cut than you."

"Then, all things considered, you prefer the knife?"

